

POVERTY REDUCTION MEASURES IN TASHKENT REGION AND ISSUES OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

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Abstract. In this article, the problem of poverty in Tashkent region and its specific features are studied and analyzed. The article also elaborates priority directions for reducing poverty in the Tashkent region.

Key words: Poverty, government program, drip irrigation, geographical factors, socio-economic geographical factors, inflation, climate change, women's employment, entrepreneurship.

МЕРЫ ПО СОКРАЩЕНИЮ БЕДНОСТИ В ТАШКЕНТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИХ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. В данной статье изучается и анализируется проблема бедности в Ташкентской области и ее особенности. В статье также разрабатываются приоритетные направления снижения бедности в Ташкентской области.

Ключевые слова: Бедность, государственная программа, капельное орошение, географические факторы, социально-экономические

географические факторы, инфляция, изменение климата, женская занятость, предпринимательство.

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Introduction.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030" on the poverty reduction plan in the country, it is planned to reduce poverty by 2 times by 2026 compared to 2022, and by 2030 - by a significant amount. It is also planned to increase the income of 4.5 million people at risk of poverty. and to implement measures to train 500 thousand qualified specialists on the basis of social partnership. In accordance with the plan of the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030", measures to reduce poverty have been developed and are being implemented in the Tashkent region.

It is known that nowadays the problem of poverty is one of the most urgent problems not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the countries of the world. Because the better the economic and financial condition of the population of any country, the higher their ability to work and productivity. This, in turn, has a positive effect on the country's development. In particular, in recent years, serious attention has

been paid to the issue of poverty in the Tashkent region. Reducing poverty in the region is closely related to the construction and development of infrastructure facilities in the cities and districts of the region.

Main part. In the structure of poverty, child poverty is singled out, and this is one of the main urgent problems today. In 2021-2023, the Center for Economic research and reforms together with UNICEF estimated the level of monetary poverty of children in Uzbekistan. In the research it was analyzed the impact of the social protection system on the level of poverty. According to studies, it was found that without social benefits, the level of child poverty in the country would increase 1.6 times.

The Center for Economic Research and Reforms, together with the United Nations Children's Fund office in Uzbekistan, assessed the level of poverty among children, as well as analyzed the effectiveness of the social protection system.

In 2021, 10,000 households participated in the survey, and in 2023, more than 16,000 families across the country were surveyed. In Uzbekistan, child poverty decreased by 7.8% in three years. According to the results, the child poverty rate decreased from 21.5 percent in 2021 to 13.7 percent in 2023. The trends in poverty reduction differ significantly between urban and rural areas. In particular, the poverty level of children in rural areas decreased from 24.6% to 14.5%, and in urban areas from 18% to 13%.

The research showed that the regions with the lowest level of child poverty are the Navoi region and Tashkent city, while the Syrdarya and Jizzakh regions have relatively high levels of child poverty. In Tashkent region, it has an average level. The observations show that in recent years, the level of child poverty has also been observed in the Tashkent region. The reforms carried out in the region have a positive effect on this.

In general, this analysis makes it possible to assess the effectiveness and feasibility of the social protection system, to identify its advantages and

disadvantages, as well as to propose measures for its improvement in order to ensure equal use of social benefits and reduce the level of poverty in society.

Thus, Uzbekistan is trying to eliminate poverty in all its forms by 2030, the first goal of sustainable development. In this regard, active and continuous work is being carried out in all districts of Tashkent region based on a predetermined plan.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 4804 dated 11.08.2020 aimed at attracting poor and unemployed citizens to entrepreneurship, increasing their labor activity and vocational training, and additional measures to ensure employment of the population. The effective work on reducing poverty is being carried out in Tashkent region on the basis of the tasks and measures defined. In order to reduce poverty in the Tashkent region and improve the living conditions of the population by providing employment, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following issues:

According to the natural-geographic direction:

- Implementation of work to prevent its negative consequences in the region under the conditions of global climate change. It should be approached with the feeling that it is the most serious problem facing humanity. According to the results of scientific research, we know that climate change affects all areas of human life and requires immediate measures to prevent the negative consequences of climate change and adapt to new living conditions. Therefore, in order to combat climate warming in the region and its negative impact on poverty, it is necessary to organize scientific research, to study foreign experiences and to apply them effectively and in accordance with the natural geographical conditions of the region. Moreover, it is necessary to speed up work on adaptation to climate change in the region. In this regard, it is necessary to consider the integration into the national plan for adaptation to climate change in Uzbekistan.

- Introduction of drip irrigation technology in cultivated fields is being promoted based on the principle of drip irrigation savings factor. However, it can

be said that the work in this regard is unsatisfactory. Taking into account the natural conditions of the region and the rapid development of the climate change process, it is required to increase the drip irrigation technology to 70-80%. In view of the depletion of water resources, to fully switch to drip irrigation and other innovative irrigation systems in agriculture to save water, and increase the use of mechanisms to encourage it;

- Soil degradation is a set of processes that lead to a change in the function of the soil, a deterioration of the quantitative and qualitative indicators of its properties, and a decrease in productivity, that is, under the influence of natural and anthropogenic factors, the elements are stable in the ecological system. Deterioration of the properties of flour, a decrease in its price from an economic point of view, and a decrease in efficiency. This can reduce the fertility of the land and reduce the yield of agricultural crops or not yield at all. For this reason, improving land reclamation conditions, providing local fertilizers, organizing irrigation. Implementation of measures to reduce and eliminate water erosion, which is one of the factors causing the process of soil degradation;

- As a result of long-term use in the region, as a result of the exhaustion of the land, the yield of crops is sharply reduced. It is necessary to carry out land restoration works and use advanced and new techniques and technologies. Otherwise, the area of such land in the region may increase from year to year. This, in turn, sharply lowers the standard of living of the villagers;

According to economic-geographic direction:

- To increase the employment of the population through the construction of new service facilities and the reconstruction of the existing ones, increasing the types of services in the social sphere in the settlements;

- Reducing the level of poverty in exchange for further increasing the level of urbanization in the region. For this purpose, by giving the city status to all district centers, building new cities and towns, improving the infrastructure of

existing cities and towns, improving the living conditions of the population and improving their financial situation;

- To increase the employment and quality of life of the population based on the improvement of social and production infrastructure in settlements located far from the district center;

- By diversifying industry and agriculture, launching new industries and thereby providing employment to the unemployed population and increasing their income;

- The construction industry is one of the areas with great potential for maintaining economic stability, and the full implementation of foreign experience in the further development of this area;

- To increase the production of import-substituting products, to increase the number of new jobs and to develop a system of "economy without imports";

- The development of measures for effective use of farms and residential estates, systematic organization of crop planting, and increase in the volume of production, and increase the volume of preferential loans to them;

- Using all available opportunities to increase exports while fully satisfying domestic demand in the region and moving to the principle "Each enterprise must export its products"

- To increase the volume of production by 10 times, paying great attention to sectors such as beekeeping, ostrich breeding, and cocoon breeding, to fully utilize the opportunities in forestry

- The development of industries based on local opportunities in rural settlements;

- The development of the regional infrastructure - to speed up the delivery of goods from one place to another, to increase the mobility of people. At the same time, providing people with drinking water and electricity, with the wide use of green technologies. These, in turn, serve to get a high income for the population;

- To scientifically study the best practices of developed countries to reduce poverty in the region, including the experience of China, and to develop prospects for its application in the region;

- The creation of conditions for non-stop supply of regions with guaranteed electricity due to reconstruction of existing enterprises providing electricity, construction of new ones and gradual transition to the use of solar batteries;

- The improving the system of providing medical services to the population, increasing their medical culture;

- To further improve the quality and content of the educational system in educational organizations, to strengthen the material and technical base of local educational institutions. Accelerating vocational training of the population, especially young people, and allocating enough funds from the state for this every year. In this regard, if entrepreneurs operating in the region prepare a specialist for themselves, launch a mechanism of state support for such entrepreneurs.

- Further development of measures aimed at providing employment, education, vocational training, career orientation of women in the province and thereby increasing their financial capabilities;

- attracting unemployed citizens to temporary or permanent activities in areas of high demand during the crisis;

According to the economic direction:

- increasing the share of services in the gross domestic product by attracting foreign investments in the development of all service areas, including insurance, consulting, engineering, auditing, evaluation services;

- in improving the regional structure of the service networks of the region, taking into account the specific features of the historically established system in the regions, the specialization of services, ensuring the proximity of the service facilities to the places of residence of the population and increasing their types, as

well as to the population to improve the provision of social and household services, to create favorable conditions for them to live happily and relax;

- revitalizing promotional activities and providing them with business consulting services for the purpose of forming entrepreneurial skills among the population;

- the development of a system of social security guarantees, including unemployment insurance and workers' compensation;

- to strengthen promotion and support of entrepreneurship among the population as the most effective way to reduce poverty in the region;

- increasing the production of exportable products based on the support of small business and private entrepreneurship through the allocation of preferential loans in foreign and national currency. Directing loans provided by the bank to the purchase of the most modern equipment and technologies that enable the production of high-quality and competitive products;

- speeding up the implementation of the "20 thousand entrepreneurs - 500 thousand qualified specialists" program in the region, developed at the initiative of President Sh.M. Mirziyoyev. Participation in the program is voluntary. A total of \$1 billion will be allocated to the program in 2023-2024. Based on these funds, the entrepreneur will be given a loan at a lower interest rate and for a longer period of time, depending on the fact that he will train a member of a poor family in a profession and make him work. The entrepreneur's costs of organizing and equipping a "practical monocenter" and vocational training will be fully covered.

The entrepreneurs participating in the program are given special tax benefits. In particular, if at least 20 percent of poor family members are employed for a year, they will be exempt from property and land taxes. The social tax rate will be reduced by 2 times for entrepreneurs who pay up to 5 million soums. A poor family member is also exempted from income tax.

- the implementation of the Islamic financial system and thereby increasing business entities and new jobs;

- providing comprehensive support to small business entities and increasing their share in the gross domestic product from 54% to 65-70%;

- to increase the number of free economic zones in the region (currently 4 are operating) to 10 in order to increase economic stability. The effective use of existing economic opportunities and resources through the establishment of free economic zones, especially in the fields of education, medicine, logistics, service provision.

Conclusion. It should be noted that poverty reduction is one of the most important issues in the current world economic and financial problems. Among them, effective measures to reduce poverty in Tashkent region were implemented, priority directions aimed at reducing it were developed and its improvement was aimed at the goal.

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